

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-13 and 15-20 are pending. Claim 14 is canceled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the underlying subject matter. Claims 1, 12 and 19 are amended. Support for the claim amendments can be found in the specification at, for example, page 44, beginning at line 18 and original claim 14 (now canceled). No new matter has been added.

Reconsideration and issuance of a Notice of Allowance are respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks.

The Office Action at page 3 rejects claims 1-7, 10-12, 14-16, 19 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Srivastava, U.S. Patent Publication 20060233155, (hereinafter "Srivastava") in view of Lewin et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,010,578 (hereinafter "Lewin"). The Office Action at page 11 rejects claims 8-9, 13 and 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Srivastava in view of Lewin and further in view of Lango et al., U.S. Patent 6,813,690 (hereinafter "Lango")

Applicants traverse these rejections.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. *See MPEP* § 706.02 (j).

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness since neither Srivastava, Lewin or Lango, applied separately and in combination, discloses or suggests, all of the features of the claimed invention. For example, the applied art does not disclose or suggest "locally caching data from the packet in a core routing node in the network core, wherein the core routing node is located upstream from an edge routing node in a direction moving away from a subscriber machine," as recited in independent claims 1 and 19 (as presented). The Office Action, at page 3, states that "Srivastava does not specifically disclose [] locally caching data from the packet in the network core" but cites Lewin, Figure 4, column 6, lines 9-33; Fig. 4 (404 and 406), as disclosing these features. However, the cited portions of Lewin fail to disclose or suggest these features. Lewin is directed to an Internet content delivery service with third party cache interface support. However, as shown in Figure 4 of Lewin, the cache 404 is not located in a core routing node upstream from an edge routing node in a direction moving away from a subscriber machine, as claimed. To the contrary, the

cache 404 is located external to any core routing node and between client machine 400 and CDN edge server 406, not in a core routing node upstream from the edge server. See Lewin, col. 6, lines 9-33 and Figure 4. Therefore, neither Srivastava, Lewin or Lango, applied separately or in combination, discloses or suggests all of the features recited in independent claims 1 and 19. Therefore, independent claims 1 and 19 are patentably distinct over the applied art for at least these reasons.

Independent claim 12, as amended, recites “locally caching data from the packets in a local cache in the core routing node, wherein the core routing node is located upstream from the edge routing node in a direction moving away from a subscriber machine.” As described above, Srivastava, Lewin or Lango, applied separately and in combination, fails to disclose or suggest locally caching data in a local cache in the core routing node, the core routing node being located upstream from the edge routing node in a direction moving away from a subscriber machine, as claimed. Therefore, independent claim 12 is patentably distinct over the applied art for at least these reasons.

Moreover, the dependent claims contain independently patentable subject matter not disclosed or suggested by the applied art. For example, the applied art does not disclose or suggest “time marking the cached data,” as recited in independent claims 7 and 16. The section of Lewin (i.e., column 4, lines 57-61) cited in the Office Action at pages 5 and 9 does not disclose or suggest this feature. Lewin states that “[t]he CDN preferably provides cache 302 with given information during the registration process. As also illustrated in FIG. 3, preferably the CDN provides the cache with a time-to-live (TTL) indication 318, which controls how long the registration is valid. Following expiration of the TTL, the cache may need to re-register to keep itself current.” See Lewin, column 4, lines 57-62. Accordingly, as described in Lewin, the time-to-live (TTL) indication 318 controls how long the registration is valid. However, the cited section does not disclose or suggest “time marking the cached data,” as claimed. Therefore, dependent claims 7 and 16 are patentable over the applied art for these additional reasons.

The Office Action at pages 6-7 cites Lewin, column 4, lines 61-62 as disclosing “removing the cached data after the expiration of a time frame T,” as recited in independent claim 11. However, as described above, Lewin describes that following expiration of the TTL, the cache may need to re-register to keep itself current. However, the cited section does not

disclose or suggest removing the cached data after the expiration of a time frame T, as claimed.  
Therefore, dependent claim 11 is patentable over the applied art for these additional reasons.

Claims 2-11 depend from independent claim 1, claims 13 and 15-18 depend from independent claim 12, and claim 20 depends from independent claim 19. Therefore, claims 2-11, 13, 15-18 and 20 are patentable over the applied art for the reasons stated above and for the additional features recited therein.

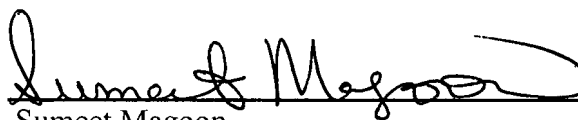
### **CONCLUSION**

Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this application.

If the Examiner believes that a personal or telephonic interview would be of value in expediting the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is hereby invited to telephone the undersigned counsel to arrange for such a conference.

Respectfully submitted,

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